

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

China denies Mao is dead

PEKING, July 20 (AFP). — The Chinese foreign Ministry tonight denied reports published abroad that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had died.

"It is a complete lie" said a spokesman for the ministry's information department when questioned by AFP.

Reports that Chairman Mao was dead were published notably in Thailand. In Bangkok earlier the Chinese embassy had dismissed them as "complete nonsense," adding that "the chairman is in very good health."

U.S. woman gets top job

WASHINGTON, July 20 (R). — Mrs. Shirley Temple Black, the former child film actress and ambassador to Ghana, was sworn in today as U.S. chief of protocol.

She is the first woman to hold the post and will be responsible for supervising receptions for visiting heads of government and social and diplomatic events at the White House.

She replaces Henry Catto, who has been named as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations agencies in Geneva.

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Palestinian delegation fails to leave for Syria

BEIRUT, July 20 (R). — Libyan Premier Abdel-Salam Jalloud arrived in Beirut from Damascus tonight as part of his determined effort to reconcile leftists and Palestinians with Syria.

A spokesman for the Palestinian news agency Wafa said a meeting was immediately convened with commando leaders to discuss sending a Palestinian envoy to Damascus as a tentative first step towards a Syrian troop withdrawal.

Leftwing Beirut radio had reported earlier that a Palestinian delegation to be led by Faruk Qadumi, head of the PLO political department, would go to Damascus today, but the Wafa spokesman said no envoy had left or was expected to leave today. He did not elaborate.

The Palestinians said the Syrians had moved fresh troops into the Metn mountain area east of Beirut.

The Wafa spokesman said the 62nd rightist attack on the Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp had been beaten off.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) information department, Yasser Abed Rabbo, stressed that the dispatch of an envoy to Damascus was no more than a gesture at this stage.

"Even if a messenger goes to Damascus, there will be no agreement until a proper delegation goes, and this will not happen until after (a Syrian) withdrawal," he told Reuters.

Lebanon's warring factions did however agree to pull back from the only Beirut crossing point between the two communities to let Arab peacekeeping forces in to set up a demilitarised zone.

The zone will be set up at midday (09.00 GMT) tomorrow in the museum district, where Arab League troops will be stationed on both sides of the demarcation line between the two communities.

At the same time, Moslems and Christians undertook to facilitate the resumption of water and electricity supplies, which were cut off a month ago.

The zone agreement was signed by Joseph Abou Charaf, a member of the Phalangist Political Bureau, Alexandre Gemayel, head of the Phalangists supplies section, Abou Hassan, chief of the Palestinian security operation, three Fatah Palestinian officers and General Mohamed Ali Ghoneim, commander of the Arab League force.

Reliable sources said a truce could go into effect from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. tomorrow to allow the wounded to be evacuated from the Tal Al Zaatar camp in the eastern suburbs of Beirut.

It is estimated that 10,000 women and children are trapped by the battle for the camp.

Battles also continued elsewhere in the capital and in the mountainous district to the east of here, where Phalangist troops began yesterday to try to push Palestinian and leftist Lebanese troops out of a number of villages.

Ibrahim Quleilat, leader of a pro-left Nasserite movement, told a press conference here today that the way to solve the crisis was for Syria to withdraw completely from Lebanon, leaving the door open for a dialogue between factions concerned with the crisis.

He said no solution of the problem of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon could be reached until a new unified Lebanese authority had been formed, representing all Lebanese people.

The rightwing Phalangist radio commented that the leftwing and its Palestinian allies only became conciliatory when they thought a new military action was about to begin.

It said the alliance's words were meant to undermine the agreement between Syria and the right wing to solve the crisis here.

Meanwhile authoritative sources here said that Major Ahmed Maamari, former commander of the northern region forces of the breakaway Lebanese Arab Army, had been kidnapped by unidentified gunmen last weekend in Tripoli, a northern leftist stronghold.



VIEW OF MARS — Picture shows the surface of Mars transmitted by the Viking lander shortly after touchdown Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Jordan pays tribute to King Abdullah

AMMAN. — On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy Tuesday visited the tomb of the late king. Prince Hassan read the fatiha and placed a wreath on the tomb.

Prince Mohammad, the special representative of His Majesty King Hussein, members of the Royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi as well as government and military officials also visited the grave to pay their tribute.

Vagueness surrounds EEC decision on 200 mile zone

BRUSSELS, July 20 (Agencies). — Common Market foreign ministers today approved a declaration of intent to create a 200-mile fisheries zone around the coasts of member states. British sources said, but EEC officials were much more cautious on the subject.

British sources said the ministers, ending a two-day session here, agreed on a draft text after a short discussion.

But EEC officials said here that Britain got only partial satisfaction on its request for the Common Market to adopt the declaration of intent.

Although British sources said that Community foreign ministers meeting here had adopted a declaration, there is no agreement at this stage, to extend Community fisheries zones to 200 miles, the officials said.

The text agreed by ministers today only commits the nine to reach a decision on fishing limits in October, they added.

Britain in particular has been pressing for the adoption of a declaration of intent by the Community.

Full details of the declaration were not immediately available.

In a separate development here, Britain joined France in denying agreement to ban loans to Italy. [Continued on page 6]

Portugal to request entry to EEC

LISBON July 20 (AFP). — The government headed by Socialist leader Mario Soares will immediately ask for negotiations on Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC), the newspaper Jornal do Comercio (Independent left) said today citing reliable sources.

This would be one of the first moves by the incoming government. The project was contained in the Socialist Party's programme of government, although it had not been made public yet, the paper said.

Jornal do Comercio thought the EEC authorities would try to have the membership of Spain and Portugal examined simultaneously. This could delay Portugal's entry into the community.

Socialist Party leaders have several times declared that entry into the Common Market depends on Portugal's economic structures being adapted.

Ford within arm's reach of party's nomination

WASHINGTON, July 20, (R). — President Ford today gained 15 more delegates pledged to vote for him at next month's Republican convention, just 11 short of the total he needs to win the party's presidential nomination, his campaign office said.

Deputy campaign chairman Jim Baker announced the names of the 16 delegates at a news conference. He predicted that Mr. Ford would soon have the 1,130 votes needed for nomination.

Today's gains were mainly in New York and Virginia. Mr. Baker said nearly all the other votes required could be found in uncommitted delegations from Hawaii and Mississippi, possibly later this week.

His claim that Mr. Ford was near victory conflicted with a claim yesterday by supporters of Ford's rival, California's former Governor Ronald Reagan who said he had 1,140 delegates — 10 more than required for nomination.

Mr. Baker said today that Mr. Reagan "does not have 1,140. But in his circumstances, I don't know what else he could say."

He claimed Mr. Reagan had 1,021 votes.

In a separate development, America's largest labour confederation, the 14 million-member AFL-CIO, yesterday endorsed Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter for the November election.

Viking 1 lander makes soft touchdown on Mars, sends back pictures

PASADENA, California, July 20 (Agencies). — The American unmanned Viking 1 spaceprobe landed touched its three slender aluminium legs down on Mars today after an 11-month voyage from earth, and sent back two "unbelievably" clear photos showing hills and small rocks.

After separating from its orbiting mother ship, the Viking 1 spacecraft streaked through the thin Martian atmosphere.

The lander was slowed down by retro-rockets and then by a huge parachute. As its first "foot" touched ground, the motor cut off and the spacecraft came to rest. It touched down at 4.53 California time (11:53 GMT) — 17 seconds late at the end of a 500 million mile (800 million km) journey from earth.

"Touchdown" cried a relieved ground controller at the jet propulsion laboratory here as word of the successful landing — a major landmark in space exploration — was radioed to earth.

Clapping broke out as, line by line, the first photograph from the planet's surface was built up on television screens here. It showed sharp stones scattered around the landing site, with one large pointed rock in the middle.

The picture suggested that the landing site, thought to be a dried-up lake in the northern hemisphere, was well chosen after two earlier landings had to be abandoned because the areas were too rough.

The shadow of the saucer-shaped "foot" on one of the bug-like lander's three legs showed in a corner of the picture along with part of the leg.

A little wind, whipped up when the craft's rockets braking set the vehicle gently down, showed space scientists what they most fervently hoped for — soil to scoop up and test for organic life.

In fact, dirt was deposited on the vehicle but there was none of the thick dust which some scientists feared might engulf the spidershaped spacecraft. The legs did not sink in.

Head of surface photography, Dr. Thomas Mutch, reported "unbelievable" details. He said several of the rocks, about a foot (30 centimeters) across, had sharp angles as if they had been broken by sorts of sandstorm.

The moment the picture of the ground was completed, a second photo began to appear looking out toward the horizon.

The panoramic shot showed undulating terrain littered with rocks and reaching out to a sharp horizon about a third of the way down from the top of the picture.

Dr. Mutch said he believed he could see a cloud formation about a mile to three miles (2 to 5 kms) above the horizon.

Scientists at mission control here speculated that the terrain, seen in the second photo up to two or three miles from the 1,300 foot craft on the Martian plain of Chryse, could be made of volcanic lava or basalt.

Alongside the hills in the second, panoramic, picture, were "kinds of dunes," scientists said.

As the picture of the Mars panorama appeared on television, the voice of President Ford broke in to congratulate space agency officials for what he called "the wonderful and most remarkable success of this historic mission."

President Ford called today's landing, which came exactly seven years after Neil Armstrong stepped out of his Apollo spacecraft to become the first man on the moon, "the realisation of a dream many centuries old."

In contrast to the harsh shadows on the atmosphere-free moon, the shadows on Mars, which has a thin atmosphere, were cast in a soft grey.

"Oh, isn't it lovely. It's fantastic," said Dr. Mutch.

The pictures had been relayed via the Viking mother ship still in orbit. The lander separated from it before descending to the surface and the orbiter will now act as a communications satellite in the two months of scientific experiments on Mars' atmosphere and soil which lay ahead.

"Just a beautiful terrain," Dr. Mutch said. "You could imagine yourself walking out there."

The clarity of the pictures clearly overwhelmed the scientists, jubilant that the 100 million dollars Viking mission had proved a success after at least eight disappointing attempts by the Soviet Union to make a soft landing on Mars.

Carl Sagan, a Cornell University astronomer who has long suggested the possibility of finding large life forms on Mars, said he was not disappointed by the lack of plant life in the first photographs.

"We are just starting" he said. "You can't say what the whole planet looks like just by looking at a couple of shots."

[Continued on page 6]

Wave of bombings continues in Spain

MADRID, July 20, (R). — A bomb destroyed the door of the Dutch embassy in northern Madrid early today. No one was hurt.

It was the first attack against foreign premises in the wave of bombings that began on Saturday in the north-west city of Vigo and spread early on Sunday, 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war, to Madrid and six other cities.

Most of the targets were government offices.

The Dutch embassy is on the second floor of a building housing a department store.

A hitherto unknown extreme leftwing group has claimed responsibility for the bombings. But opposition leaders believe the extreme right is responsible and is trying to discredit the left and create tension at a time when the government has promised democratic reforms.

Nerves are taught as Turkey readies Aegean oil mission

ANKARA, July 20, (R). — Tension is mounting in Turkey as the government makes final plans to send an oil exploration ship into the Aegean Sea, risking a confrontation with Greece.

The two neighbours have conflicting claims to the mineral riches of the Aegean seabed and there are fears here that the Greek navy might try to intervene if Turkey's seismic survey ship, the Sismik 1, enters the disputed zone.

Turkish ministers have warned Greece that any interference will be repaid in kind, and Ankara and Athens are understood to have both placed their armed forces in a greater state of preparedness.

The scheduled departure date of the Sismik 1 from its Istanbul shipyard is a closely guarded secret, limited to senior government officials and military chiefs.

Speculation had centred on tomorrow or Thursday as the most likely days but communications Minister Nahit Mentese threw doubt on this theory yesterday when he said engineers were still making final adjustments to the ship's sounding equipment.

Observers thought the chances of a nautical confrontation depended on precisely where the ship took soundings and what response Greece decided to make in the light of these specific movements.

Turkey has not announced the area to be surveyed by the vessel, beyond saying it will hunt for oil in both territorial and international waters.

Three areas of the Aegean are particularly sensitive because the two countries have issued conflicting prospecting licences there. They are around the island of Limnos, near and southwest of Lesbos and near Rhodes.

The seabed dispute — one of the

most contentious issues between the two countries — has been a major factor in the deterioration of relations between the two nations.

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JORDAN TIMES

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Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1487 (Al Rai)

Blackmail by whom?

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has prompted some heated debate by his remarks that major Western industrial nations — West Germany, the United States, France and Britain — had agreed to stop financial aid to Italy if the new government included the Communists, though France and Britain have denied the story.

The four-nation agreement, reportedly discussed at the recent Puerto Rico economic summit, would, in fact, be consistent with the thrust of concern in Washington and Bonn over the prospects of Communists joining the Rome government, particularly in view of Italy's major role within NATO — a role that looms increasingly important when its position in the alliance's southern flank is seen within the perspective of France's go-it-alone policies and Greek-Turkish discord.

The interesting thing about the threat to withhold aid from Italy — what's interesting to us — is how this kind of thinking seems to be acceptable and appropriate when it is part of the West's strategy, but how it suddenly becomes inappropriate, immoral and unacceptable when the same kind of thing is pondered or carried out by other groups of nations. We think particularly of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), or the group of Arab and African states that has boycotted the Olympic Games this week. When the Arabs or the Africans do this sort of thing, it is called blackmail. When West Germany and the United States do it, it is called watching over one's self-interests. The hypocrisy is gruesome, and stinking so.

What the West is doing — in its mind if not in practice so far — is applying the principles of legitimate national self-interest. The question of giving Italy aid must obviously be seen within the context of the Italian government and the role of the Communists, and if we were in Washington or Bonn's shoes we would probably do the same thing.

Within the context of our bi-polar East-West world, it would seem logical that the West would think twice about being too friendly with a state whose government included Communists, because Communists, as things stand today, are the adversaries of the West. That's the way things are, and this is how aid decisions are made in our altogether methodical world.

What is quite two-faced about this process is that the weapon of withholding aid (or oil or participation in the Olympics) is called blackmail when it is exercised by people who are not white and not industrialised. These industrial states that met at Puerto Rico would do well to ponder this point, and ask themselves whether they have not stretched the application of their standards of intellectual and moral honesty beyond the limits of even their own inflated ability to overlook the truth when the truth looks them straight in the face.

Is it so surprising, in the face of this sort of ethical gymnastics, that the Third World is increasingly frustrated by its efforts to get a better deal from the industrial nations? If we can't have more justice in the trade of commodities or the transfer of technology, is there any chance that we can expect more justice in the psychological attitude that the industrialised and Western nations bring to bear upon their dealings with the rest of the world?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Lebanon and the Jeddah summit were subjects of comment in the Jordan press Tuesday.

Al Rai reiterates its apprehension that the Lebanese crisis might cause an explosion in the Arab region. This portentous feeling, it says, was still arousing a sense of danger in political circles but not necessarily a clear vision of where things could lead, because developments in the crisis are not subject to conventional standards nor need they comply with the observers' assessment of the situation, no matter how reasonable and logical it may be.

Al Rai goes on: "In order to parry the dangers, Arab action is directed at defusing the Lebanese bomb whether by supporting the Syrian attitude or by the implementation of the Arab foreign ministers resolutions."

The paper thinks that the real threat of the Lebanese crisis does not lie solely in the tragedy there itself but also in the fact that it undermines "Arab confrontation power," military and political, against the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories.

Al Rai adds that the Palestinian involvement in the crisis has diminished the possibility of the success of the envisaged political solution, which was launched by some Arab quarters and won the support of the Soviet Union, the rest of the socialist countries and the independent 'wing' of the west European group.

In an agonising outcry, Al Dus-tour says that one may imagine the contradictions and complexities of the Lebanese crisis. One may also realise the far-reaching dimensions of the conspiracy against Lebanon's fate and territorial integrity, the lack of confidence among the warring factions, the difficulty of securing an immediate halt to the fighting and the

obstacles in the way of holding a round table conference. But, the paper goes, on one thing remains unimaginable and absolutely unjustifiable: the failure of the contending parties to implement a limited truce in the Tel Al Zaatar refugees camp in order that women and children may be evacuated from the hell of the battle.

It is difficult, the paper adds, for a man of conscience, whatever his thinking, or however different his view from the others, to find one single convincing excuse for ignoring the simplest of human demands, that of pity for the innocent victims, lest epidemics should spread out and mow down more souls without distinction.

"In most wars, old and modern there is a minimal set of values and ideals that made possible the succour of the sufferers, the treatment of the wounded and the evacuation of women and children from the battle ground. But the Lebanese war seems to be a rare kind of conflict where the minimal values and ideals are totally lacking... The Arabs, who have so far failed to solve the crisis in Lebanon, can at least impose a short truce to save those who have escaped the bullets from being killed by epidemics," the paper proposes.

On the latest Arab summit, Al Shaab Tuesday said the most important point in the joint communiqué issued at the end of the meeting of the heads of state of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan in Jeddah was probably their agreement to intensify cooperation among their three countries in various fields, military coordination in particular. But, the paper says, the bloody Lebanese crisis, which forms the pivotal concern of the Arabs, has been treated by repeated appeals already made by the Arab League, calling on the war-

ring parties to stop fighting and start peaceful negotiations.

"We would have liked for the three Arab leaders to have gone beyond their wishful calls and decided to form a high-level committee to prop up the efforts of the Arab League, or to have called for an urgent Arab summit to tackle the situation with frankness, aimed at putting an end to the Lebanese ordeal. Al Shaab says it is feared that the three leaders have reached a common conclusion: that the Lebanese tragedy has reached a point where no Arab summit, big or small will ever be able to solve it...

The paper hopes the Jeddah summit might have taken some undeclared decisions in this respect.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills.

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599.0
French franc :	67.9	68.2
Swiss franc :	134.6	135.0
German mark :	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	942.0
Syrian pound :	82.2	82.6
Egyptian pound :	482.0	497.0
Lebanese pound :	100.0	101.5
U.A.E. dirham :	83.4	84.0

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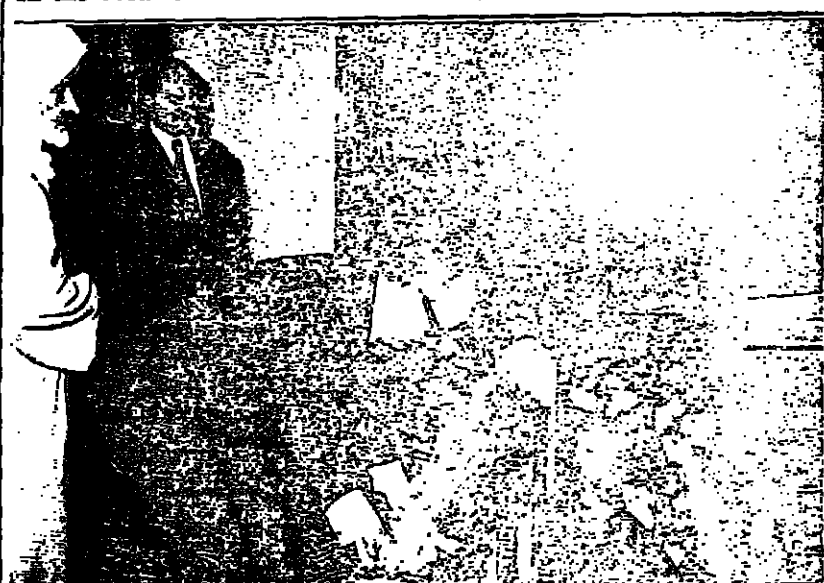
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Prince Hassan, the Viceroys, seen laying a wreath of flowers Tuesday on the tomb of the late King Abdullah the founder of the Kingdom on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his death.



Prime Minister Mr. Mudar Badran is seen laying a wreath of flowers at the late King Abdullah's tomb Tuesday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of the late king.

Land Transport Co. board meets here Thursday

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company convenes here Thursday to prepare the company's working agenda for the month of August.

The company will start the transportation of merchandise between Syria and Jordan as of September 1, once it receives the first batch of the 75 trucks which it has ordered, company chairman Ali Hindawi said Tuesday. The company will in a later stage open branches in Damascus, Latakia, Tartous and Aqaba, he added.

The members of the Syrian side to the meetings will arrive here Wednesday.

The company's board of administration, in its previous meeting held here in April, had approved the company's plan of action, its organisational and administrative structure and the procurement of the land on which the company's workshops and warehouses are to be erected.

The second phase in the company's expansion projects includes the transportation of merchandise from Eastern Europe to Syria and Jordan and other neighbouring countries.

AMMAN. — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Tuesday morning received the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Tuesday received the Indian ambassador to Jordan and Qatar's charge d'affaires in Amman.

AMMAN. — Ghor District Governor Fayed Al Abbadi Tuesday toured the cities and villages of the Ghor region where he met with mayors and members of municipal councils.

AMMAN. — The Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Tuesday received an invitation from the President of the Committee of Soviet Youth Associations to visit the Soviet Union in October.



Prince Muhammad, His Majesty King Hussein's special representative, is seen reciting prayers before the tomb of the late King Abdullah after laying a wreath of flowers at the tomb of the kingdom's founder, Tuesday.

Jordan - Syria Industrial Company starts session

AMMAN. — The Joint Jordanian Syrian Industrial Company Tuesday started four days of meetings at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Tawfiq Batarseh, the Director of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mohammad Saqaf, and other officials.

The projects include setting up a white cement factory in Jordan, a clothes factory in Syria and the development of the aluminium plant in Syria. The conferees will also study the possibility of setting up a tyre factory.

The Jordanian team which will attend the meeting left here Tuesday morning for Damascus. It includes the Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Tawfiq Batarseh, the Director of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mohammad Saqaf, and other officials.

The Joint Jordanian Syrian Industrial Company was established with a capital of JD20 million with headquarters in Amman to establish, purchase and operate various industrial projects in Syria and Jordan. In the future, the company will participate in existing industries in both countries.

The U.S. commercial attaché who paid a visit to Mr. Huss discussed the possibility of setting up local joint industrial ventures between the two countries, also suggested that the federal take the necessary steps to facilitate U.S. business ventures.

A large number of American firms have recently opened branches here following the issue of the Foreign Companies which facilitated the operation of foreign firms here.

The Director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mohammad Tijani, attended the meeting.

What's Going On

Lecture on "U.S. public opinion and foreign policy," by Dr. William E. Griffith, professor of political science, Centre for International Studies, MIT. 7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, 3rd circle, Jebel Amman.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Educational Co. Ltd., announces that the assistant mechanic Mr. Yacoub Zarafily is no longer in its employment, and is consequently not responsible for his actions.

A timer and a timekeeper in one

The Citizen Chronograph features a built-in stop watch and two elapsed time indicators—a minute recorder and an hour recorder, making it indispensable in sports or action events that last for hours. Use the watch to time a rally, for instance. It will give you the finishing time as well as the individual lap time.

CITIZEN CHRONOGRAPH

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Radio

7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.04	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Music cavalcade

3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Thriller
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Science report
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures:

7.50	Aqaba
10.30	Damascus, Aleppo
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11.30	Kuwait
12.00	Vienna, Copenhagen
13.00	London
13.15	Bucharest (Tarom)
15.45	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
16.45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)
20.00	Dhahran
20.30	Cairo (EA)
21.00	Kuwait

Arrivals:

9.20	Muscat, Doha
9.30	Aqaba
9.45	Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10.00	Jeddah
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.00	Bucharest (Tarom)
14.35	Muscat, Abu-Dhabi, Bahrain
15.20	Jeddah (SAA)
16.00	Aleppo, Damascus
17.10	Kuwait
17.30	Cairo
18.55	Amsterdam, Brussels
19.30	Geneva
19.30	Cairo (EA)
20.50	London (BA)

Market Prices

Apricots :	140—180
Bell pepper :	140—180
Bananas :	160—200
Carrots :	160—200
Cabbage :	50—80
Cauliflower :	120—160
Cucumbers (small) :	120—160
Cucumbers (large) :	50—80
Eggplant (small) :	60—80
Eggplant (large) :	25—40
Green beans :	100—130
Garlic (dry) :	180—230
Grapes :	120—160
Hot pepper :	180—240
Lemon :	120—150
Marrow (small) :	80—110
Marrow (regular) :	50—70
Musk melon :	80—110
Orange :	100—140
Onion (dry) (imp.) :	80—100
Onions (white) :	50—70
Okra (green) :	120—180
Okra (red) :	80—120
Potatoes (local) :	100—140
Peaches (large) :	300—360
Peaches (small) :	200—260
Pears (large) :	160—200
Pears (small) :	100—140
String beans :	160—200
Tomatoes :	100—130
Spinach :	30—50
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	50
Wild cucumbers (small) :	80—100
Wild cucumbers (large) :	40—60

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :	
6.00	Quran
6.15	Cartoons
6.30	Agricultural programme
7.00	Lucy show
8.00	News in Arabic
Channel 3 :	
7.30	Sports programme
8.30	Arabic series
9.30	Reportage
Channel 6 :	
7.30	News in Hebrew
7.45	Varieties
8.30	Doctor at large
9.00	Olympics
10.00	News in English
10.15	Marcus Welby M.D. (on both channels)

Emergencies

Doctors :	
Dr. Issa Abou Haidar :	(37)
Dr. Nazzal Sukkar :	(62)
Pharmacies :	
Nihad :	(30844)
Jacob :	(44945)
Jihad :	(71547)
Taxis :	
Jerusalem :	(36955)
Neel :	(44433)
Jordan :	(23050)

President Cyprus 2 years later: Turkish-Cypriot muddling, set Greek-Cypriot commitment to a "long struggle"

By John Bierman
Nicosia, July 20, (R). — Cyprus is more deeply divided than ever as Greek and Turkish Cypriots mark the second anniversary of the Turkish invasion of the island with sharply differing attitudes.

Greek Cypriots are settling down to the "long struggle" urged by President Makarios to try to gain at least some of the land seized after Turkish troops landed on July 20, 1974.

At the same time, the Turkish Cypriots appear to be heading towards a unilateral declaration of full independence, while still ignoring major problems with the economy of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" which they have proclaimed.

Six days of mourning on the Greek Cypriot side began on July 15, anniversary of the 1974 coup against Archbishop Makarios, from within the Greek Cypriot community which precipitated Turkey's invasion.

On the Turkish side, July 20 is proclaimed "peace and freedom day," with parades and wreath-laying ceremonies screened on the new Turkish Cypriot television service.

Inaugurating the service together with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash this week was the country's Deputy Premier, Mr. Tugay Ersoy, here for the celebration.

The two men were also at another significant inauguration last week—that of a runway extension at Ersoy airport, between Nicosia and Famagusta, which is now in Turkish hands.

This could be an important commercial advance for the "federated state" proclaimed in February 1975 over the protests of Greek Cypriots, and still unrecognized except by Turkey.

Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, Mr. Denkash's predecessor as leader of the Turkish Cypriot community and his bitter opponent, comments: "Tourists are coming only from Turkey. There are no foreign tourists. Supposing that foreign tourists came, what are they to buy? What will they find? he wrote recently.

"Instead of sending us apprentices and accountants, Turkey must send us persons with experience in economic problems," Dr. Kuchuk added.

A leading nationalist on mainland Turkey, Mehmet Ali Birand, painted a picture of economic muddle and incompetence in a report in the Istanbul Newspaper Milliyet.

He quoted a Turkish official as saying: "Apart from a few attempts, the two years have been lost and nothing has been done to revive the economy... during these two years they have been sharing the 'liberated goods' and now they have started quarrelling about the sharing of these."

Mr. Birand said that of an estimated 200 to 300 industrial establishments left behind by Greek Cypriots in the north of the island, "only 20 per cent of these at an optimistic estimate have been put into operation".

The state proclaimed by the Turkish Cypriots does not yet claim independence, but the right to full internal self-government while waiting for the Greek Cypriots to agree to a bi-zonal federation with a weak central government.

It seeks a basis of absolute equality in this federation, between the Greek-Cypriot population of over 500,000 and the Turkish-Cypriot community of a maximum of 150,000.

Mr. Denkash has been giving repeated warnings that unless there is a settlement soon he may be "pushed" into a unilateral declaration of independence. He concedes that he cannot take such action without the knowledge and consent of Turkey, whose military and financial support are essential for the survival of the "federated state".

On the other side of the line, Archbishop Makarios appears to have become convinced that there is no use in a negotiated settlement which would do no more than confirm the status quo, with 20 per cent of the population holding 40 per cent of the land while demanding a form of federation so loose as to be, in his view, scarcely worth the name.

He thus backs the "long struggle" policy—an unremitting campaign of diplomatic and economic pressure aimed at recovering at least some land—as preferable to what he calls "legalising this situation with our signature."

Meanwhile it is slowly dawning on most of the 200,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees—two out of five of the population—that their prospects of returning to their homes, farms and businesses have receded almost to vanishing point.

Sudan receives Abu Dhabi loan
ABU DHABI, July 20, (R) — Sudan is to receive an 80 million dirham (11 million sterling) loan from Abu Dhabi under an agreement signed here today.

The loan, at five per cent interest to be repaid over 20 years starting in 1979, will cover 30 per cent of the cost of a cotton spinning mill.

It is to be provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Emirate's foreign aid agency.

They met with the colonel about ten days before the games, and those who looked fairly competent made the 13-member Lebanese Olympic team.

"It was very important to me, to the entire country, to have Lebanon represented at the Olympics," the colonel said in the delegation's office, which also serves as the living quarters for the team.

"We hid it in the line-up and only unfurled it after we had walked about 20 metres," Colonel Fahs said. "We wanted all Lebanese watching all over the world to see that we were here and why."

Fortunately, three members of the Lebanese national team—who hadn't seen each other since the Pan-Arabic Games in Alexandria



SWIMMER'S GOLD — Kornelia Ender of East Germany stands on the podium at the Montreal Olympics where she was decorated with the gold medal she won Monday in the 100 metre freestyle swimming event. Ender beat her big United States opponent Shirley Babashoff who ended in fifth place. (AP wirephoto).

Lebanon's Olympic saga: Journey to Montreal for something more precious than medals

By Evelyn Leopold

MONTREAL, July 20, (R). Colonel Ghaleb Fahs, the leader of the Lebanese team, came to Montreal two weeks ago not knowing if Beirut's Olympic delegation would consist of anyone other than himself.

A month ago, while fighting raged in Beirut, the colonel managed to send some cables—one to the Lebanese consulate in New York, the others to Canadian consulates.

He wanted to get word to young Lebanese exiles, refugees or visitors, who had ever held a ball in their hands to assemble in Montreal for an Olympics "audition".



"We are probably the only Middle East country that hasn't missed an Olympics since 1948."

To make sure no one missed the delegation, the team, contrary to Olympic rules, managed to sneak a banner into Saturday's opening ceremony saying "paix, unite, liberte" (peace, unity, liberty).

"We hid it in the line-up and only unfurled it after we had walked about 20 metres," Colonel Fahs said. "We wanted all Lebanese watching all over the world to see that we were here and why."

Fortunately, three members of the Lebanese national team—who hadn't seen each other since the Pan-Arabic Games in Alexandria

Reagan camp disagrees Ford says he is "very close" to having nomination clinched

WASHINGTON, July 20, (AFP). — President Ford said last night he was "very close" to having the 1,130 delegates required for nomination as the Republican presidential candidate.

But a few minutes later, John Sears, Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, said the former California governor now had 1,140 delegates—10 more than needed for nomination.

President Ford, at a White House press conference, said he was sure he would be nominated on the first ballot at the convention, which opens in Kansas City on August 10. Mr. Sears' press conference was called soon after Mr. Ford's.

The Reagan camp apparently sought to lessen the impact of an article in Monday's Washington Post saying the Reagan people were resigned to the prospect that Mr. Reagan would not win the nomination.

Most observers predicted that Mr. Reagan would not win the nomination. Most observers predicted that Mr. Ford would pick up the required delegates before the convention opens. They said he now had 1,066 delegates against 1,023 for Mr. Reagan.

The observers said Mr. Ford could get the needed delegates without undue difficulty in the New York and New Jersey delegations, which lean to him anyway.

Meanwhile, the President held his first press conference since the Democratic Party nominated Jimmy Carter last week.

Most of the questions he was asked concerned his choice for a vice presidential candidate, but he refused to say who was under consideration while stressing that no-one—including Mr. Reagan—had been ruled out at this time.

But according to the criteria Mr. Ford has set, Mr. Reagan seems an unlikely choice.

In addition, Mr. Reagan reiterated over the weekend that he would not accept a vice presidential nod.

Mr. Ford said his vice presidential choice would share his own philosophy and experience in national and international affairs.

Mr. Reagan does not share his philosophy and has had only state-level experience.

Uganda accuses U.S. of supporting Kenya

NAIROBI, July 20, (R) — A Ugandan military spokesman has said the United States had made "military moves" to support Kenya in the event of a Uganda-Kenya confrontation, Uganda Radio said today.

Friction between the neighbouring African countries grew after the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport earlier this month to rescue over 100 hijack hostages.

The spokesman was quoted as saying the U.S. had supported the Israeli operation and had also sent reconnaissance aircraft and warships to Kenya in response to Nairobi's request.

Up to 700 U.K. troops to remain posted in Oman

LONDON, July 20, (AFP). — Between 500 and 700 British officers and men stationed in Oman will be excluded from the British withdrawal over the next eight months, reliable sources said here today.

Besides the Royal Air Force command at the staging post on Masirah Island and the airbase at Salalah, the British will maintain a presence in Oman.

Members of the armed forces seconded to the service of Sultan Qabus but who remain officially members of the British forces; — Officers and pilots who have completed terms with the British services and joined the Oman forces on contract—these men are described in certain circles as mercenaries, but Whitehall gives at least tacit permission for their presence in Oman; — And the crack Special Air Services regiment, whose presence has never been officially admitted.

The sources said these categories would probably be whittled down as the Sultan's war against the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) in the western province of Dhofar progresses.

Recent successes including the opening of the road to Salalah, the provincial capital, are thought to explain in part the British withdrawal, announced yesterday by the Oman Foreign Ministry.

They were exempted from the government's insistence for complete American withdrawal today, and they are the only American servicemen stationed in mainland Southeast Asia. The most active American bases are now in South Korea and the Philippines.

The American pullout was marred by the closure of the U.S. military assistance command. It was announced that General Harlan Aderholt, simply folded up his papers and prepared to fly out tomorrow.

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Gold loses \$7 on bullion market in near record drop

LONDON, July 20, (R) — Gold's decline gathered pace on the bullion market today with one of the sharpest falls on record — down by almost seven dollars to 107 dollars at the close.

Gold was set at 110 dollars at the morning fix after being fixed at 114.15 dollars an ounce last night.

At one stage it traded as low as 105.50 dollars, but recovered to be quoted at 107.75 dollars at the afternoon fix.

The collapse of gold prices since last Wednesday's second International Monetary Fund (IMF) auction — a loss of over 14 dollars — is bad news for many countries, both rich and poor.

Unless reversed, the drop will mean less money for the IMF trust fund to help developing countries, which is to be financed from the profits on sales of 25 million ounces of gold over four years.

There are also adverse implications for South Africa as the world's biggest gold exporter, for financially hard-pressed Italy, and for France, which holds a high proportion of its reserves in gold and is trying to ward off a speculative assault on the franc.

The sharpness of the decline took dealers by surprise. The almost total lack of buyer interest contrasted dramatically with gold's dizzy climb at the end of December, 1974, when the price briefly hit 200 dollars and investors thought the sky was the limit.

That was just before the 41-

year-old ban on gold ownership by United States citizens was revoked — and the anticipated gold rush failed to materialise.

Gold has not looked the same since. With the decline in world inflation rates, and the revival of stock markets, gold lost its appeal as an investment refuge.

Action by the IMF to reduce gold's role in the international monetary system has also depressed the free market.

Dealers said today the prospect of continuing regular IMF auctions — the next one is set for September 15 — has been a particular blow to investor confidence.

This means that the IMF has been forced to sell on a falling market, with dwindling profits for its trust fund, which at one time was thought likely to receive 2,500 million dollars from the proceeds of the gold auctions.

The first auction on July 2 produced a price of 126 dollars an ounce for 780,000 ounces, but last Wednesday's sales realised only 122.05 dollars an ounce.

Gold's fall poses particularly worrying problems for Italy, a nation wallowing in debts and suffering severe balance of payments difficulties.

Italy is due to repay West Germany a 2,000 million dollar loan in September, granted on the collateral of its gold reserves.

The Germans have said they are willing to renew the loan but the valuation of the gold used to back it will have to be brought in line with the free market price.

Bangladesh strongman directs his disaster-prone country towards elections

DACCA, BANGLADESH (CSM) — Despite the confusion and uncertainty that are likely to attend any switch away from martial law, Bangladesh is heading towards elections early next year.

At least that is the word from the disaster-prone South Asian nation's military strongman, Maj. Gen. Zia Rahman.

In an interview with this reporter, General Zia said he has been urging political leaders to broaden their bases of support and to combine into larger groupings in preparation for renewed political activity and elections.

Here in Dacca, the capital, there is a strong current of popular feeling against the idea of elections, because of disruptions that they might bring to this poor and densely populated nation.

Official statements to the contrary, there also is considerable scepticism among the politically sophisticated elite of Dacca that the much talked-about elections will materialise.

"The election machinery is already working," said General Zia, who is both chief of the Bangladesh Army staff and deputy chief material law administrator. "Demarcation (of electoral districts) is taking place."

The moustached general said there were "many views" on the kind of elections that should be held, but that people "generally feel it should be parliamentary."

Open to question is whether General Zia might try to use the election to legitimise his grip on power.

Some observers are convinced that the major speech he made last May 1 was a sign that he was throwing his hat, or rather helmet, into the political ring.

Although the general still is in his 30s and is limited in administrative experience, he has going for him the uncertainty about any possible alternative leader, a reputation for personal honesty, and a certain popularity, which can be attributed partly to his being the man who gave the call for the war of liberation from Pakistan in 1971.

General Zia came to power eight months ago, not long after the assassination of the charis-

matic president, Sheikh Mujib Rahman. The general has had to suppress several attempts to oust him since then but now appears to be more firmly in control than he was earlier this year.

The contrast between his style and that of the late president could not be more striking. Where Sheikh Mujib was extroverted, extravagant in his statements, and lacking in a methodical approach to problems, General Zia comes across as careful, reserved, and highly disciplined.

Only once in the course of the interview did he seem to become emotional, and that was in discussing the attacks against Bangladesh border outposts by Bengali guerrillas who have the support of India.

The attacks, which began nearly a year ago, appear aimed at keeping the Bangladesh government off balance and constantly reminding that the Indians have the power to apply heavy pressure if developments in Bangladesh are not to their liking.

The Indians have been uneasy about the situation ever since a group of young army officers killed Sheikh Mujib, the man they helped put into power through their defeat of Pakistan in the 1971 war.

"The people of this country have already seen war, and they will not accept this," said General Zia, referring to the border attacks.

"We just don't have the time and energy to waste on these border incidents," he declared, stressing that his government wants to give the highest priority to the economic problems that face it.

The general said the press reports earlier this year indicating that Bangladesh was seeking weapons from the U.S. and other countries to strengthen its army were erroneous.

He said that under the old government there was a lack of systematic economic development and that the new government was trying to orient all development activities towards the rural areas, where most of the country's 80 million people live.



MANHOLE ENTRY — Police in Nice, France, are seen entering through a manhole in the street outside the Société Générale des Banques, Tuesday. The manhole leads to the sewer which thieves used to gain entry to the bank's vaults and steal deposits to a value of some 8 to 10 million dollars. The bank can be seen at the right. (AP wirephoto).

"Sewer rat gang" gets away with big haul in Nice job

NICE, France, July 20, (R) — Thieves tunneled from a sewer into the strongroom of a bank here and settled down with wine, sandwiches and pornographic magazines to commit what may have been one of the biggest robberies of all time.

Police refused to estimate how much the "sewer rat" gang escaped with at the weekend after looting 200 strong boxes, but French newspapers and radio said the total could run into tens of millions of francs.

After cutting into the strongroom of the Société Générale Bank, the thieves welded the door shut from the inside. It was only when a bank employee found he could not open the door yesterday that the theft was discovered.

A specialist was called to cut it open, revealing a thieves' kitchen of empty wine bottles, half eaten sandwiches, pornographic magazines and a neat hole leading to an eight metre long tunnel connecting with the city's sewer system.

Police said the gang, believed to be at least six people, had made a very professional job of the tunnel but they did not know where its members made their escape from the sewer system.

The thieves left behind several items of jewellery, apparently only taking easily negotiable objects.

Police were today searching for clues to the identity of the gang among the debris they left behind and their abandoned oxy-acetylene cutting equipment.

Bank officials contacted customers who were victims of the raid in an effort to discover exactly what had been stolen.

The Société Générale headquarters in Paris issued a statement saying most of the boxes in the strongroom had not been touched. All clients who had lost money and valuables would be indemnified, the statement said.

The Société Générale appealed to safe deposit box owners not to go to the Nice branch but to wait until called by the bank.

The man heading the police investigating team, Superintendent Jacques Besson, said today the

thieves "were extremely well informed, but we cannot say if they received help from inside the bank."

Superintendent Besson said the robbery was certainly very big but he was unable to give the size of the haul.

The largest robbery of all time was the theft of 19 paintings, including one Vermeer worth three million sterling, from Russborough House, Blessington, County Wicklow, Ireland on April 26, 1974.

The biggest bank robbery was on October 20, 1974 when the Ar-

mored Express strongroom in Chicago was broken into and \$4.3 million stolen.

Though the Chicago raid is regarded as the biggest robbery, records also list the case of the Morgan Guaranty Trust in Wall Street, New York, where on October 23, 1969 it was discovered that \$13.2 million worth of United States treasury bills were missing.

By comparison, the "great train robbery" in Britain on August 8, 1963 involved a haul of \$2.5 million worth of used currency notes.

Citibank pulls in 75% of 1975 earnings from overseas business

NEW YORK, N. Y. (CSM) — When the economy turned down two years ago, major United States banks did not feel the impact immediately. The reason: they were still receiving healthy profits from their banking divisions overseas.

However, when the international economic climate changed, the same banks began to feel an impact on their balance sheets.

Thus, there is an air of caution that pervades the board rooms of most banks when considering further expansion of international operations.

Comments Dimitri Balatsos, vice-president and economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust:

"The heady days for U.S. banks' worldwide expansion of the late '60s and early '70s are over, and a period of consolidation and more orderly and better-quality growth has already begun."

Adds Argus Research Corporation in a recent report:

"... Future expansion, at least by the U.S. banking industry, is likely to be cautious for a variety of reasons ... Capital constraints and risk-avoidance will be major factors in limiting the growth of foreign lending."

At the same time, bankers do not want to miss any golden opportunities. Thus, there will be an

increasing emphasis on "selectivity" when making loans or setting up new operations.

In some instances, such as a Citibank, the emphasis will be on utilising the bank's presence to the best advantage. Says Richard W. Wheeler, senior vice-president.

We're not trying to make each overseas branch like New York, but so it can most efficiently use the expertise of the total system to make a contribution to the host country."

Citibank, with the largest international presence of any U.S. bank, knows the efficient use of that expertise pays off. Last year the bank received 75 per cent of its earnings from its international operations, including 260 foreign branches.

Citibank, however, had a head start on almost every bank. It began its international expansion decades ago. Thus, when many banks were trying to open up branches in Latin America or the Middle East, Citibank not only had a branch, but was deeply involved in leasing, financing, consumer lending and export financing.

Now, Mr. Wheeler says, the bank intends to focus on more specific market segments within each host country.

Bank of America, with 109 overseas branches, says overseas growth will continue to be an important segment of its operations. But the California-headquartered institution agrees with Citibank and it is currently located in just about every country in which it wants to be.

According to William Hurst, vice-president of Bank of America's global planning division, the growth will come in offering more services. In the case of the lesser developed countries (LDCs) for example, he sees the banks financing specific projects — not putting money into general-purpose financing.

In the case of countries with one-commodity economies, such as copper-based economies, he foresees attempts to diversify the country's mix very quickly.

In summary he expects 1976 to be a year of declining profits — internationally — for the banks. However, as the world economy grows in 1977, banks' profits overseas will rebound. The growth, however, says Mr. Hurst, "will not be the same as it was the last 10 years."

Used oil tanker market booms in wake of slump charter rates

NEW YORK, N. Y. (CSM) — At Mobil Oil Corporation's annual meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, William P. Tavoulareas, president of Mobil, had some good news for shareholders:

The oil company recently purchased two 210,000-ton tankers at \$7 million, or a fraction of their original price tag.

Mobil's bargain tankers probably cost \$20 to \$40 million when originally built. The purchase is illustrative of what's happening in the tanker industry.

There are some good buys in used tankers and, finally, there are some buyers around to take advantage of the depressed prices. All of which is good news for Greek shipowners, bankers (with billions of dollars of loans outstanding to the tankers), and Norwegian shipowners.

All three groups watched as charter rates for tankers nosedived following the Arab oil embargo and then were hit even worse by the worldwide recession.

As world oil production plummeted, demand for tankers slumped. At one point, notes First Boston Corporation, 40 per cent of the Norwegian fleet was laid up.

However, according to Jack Goldstein, economist for Overseas Shipholding Group (OSG), world oil production since the first of the year has been rising. In January, world oil production was 28 million barrels per day, and now is about 30 million barrels per day.

Importantly, for the tanker trade, Saudi Arabian production is up 30 per cent compared to last year's second quarter, while Venezuelan production is down 10 per cent compared to last quarter.

The significance of these statistics lies in the fact it takes more tankers to transport Saudi crude to U.S. ports than from the nearby Caribbean oil fields.

Mr. Goldstein reports that tanker demand is up more than 10 per cent for long-haul charters. However, instead of charter rates moving up with demand, companies are moving tankers out of layup and chartering them out at current rates.

Another observer, Thomas Theobald, executive vice-president of Citibank—which has about \$500 million in tanker loans outstanding—says:

"Informed observers and owners now are saying the tanker glut will be worked off in 1978-79. Beforehand, they were saying it would be worked off in 1980-82."

He also notes that there has been a modest recovery in the market since winter and spring.

Another element which has aided the outlook is the massive can-

cancellation of tanker contracts. George M. Sala, analyst at Drexel Burnham, institutional brokerage writes:

"Cancellations of orders have been heavy this year and the building supply today is expected at 40 to 60 million DW (deadweight tons) and shrink

He estimates around 1 per cent of the world tanker fleet is laid up. Another 24 per cent of the fleet is "slow steaming." Steaming is the deliberate slowing of speed to soften the supply situation.

Still, he glumly notes, "a recovery in early 1976, a recovery in oil remains well below peak levels while tanker capacity has continued to expand."

In spite of the near-term outlook, according to Corporation, tankers will play a larger role as the U.S. relies increasingly on imported oil.

Currently, the U.S. imports out 6 million barrels of oil a day. This could expand, figures, to 12 million barrels a day by 1990. Most of this would come from the Persian Gulf and will be transported by tanker.

In the meantime, the owners see mammoth tankers sitting tight with them. Those do not have the liquidity to the banks their interest in may have the ships sold out under them.

However, according to Theobald, U.S. banks for the part would not be hurt if the shipowners do have to finance their ships at a bargain.

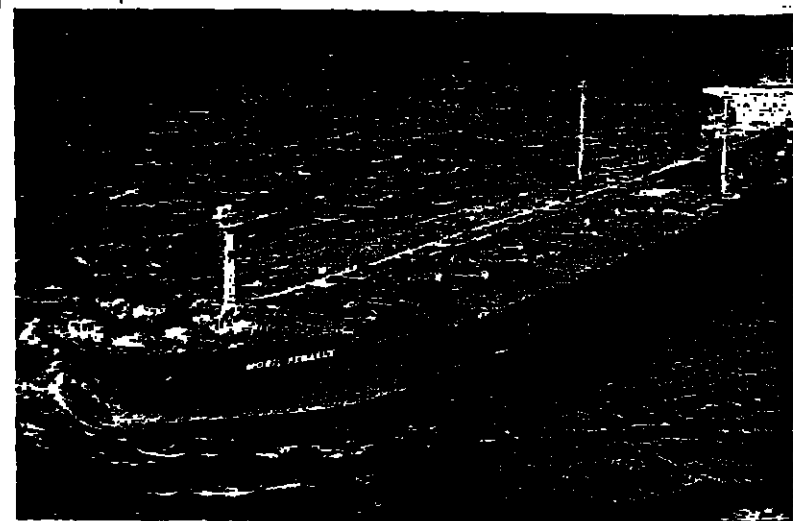
Citibank, for example, tanker loans on the basis of "flow." In other words, the owner had to have a charter vessel prior to receiving a loan.

On the other hand, some German and Japanese banks their loans on the basis of assets of the owner. These banks could well be hurt if the owner is not able to sell the ship.

Wall Street has remained cautious about the prospect publicly owned shipowners of owner success at closing vessels. Overseas Shipholding sells at four times earning company has only one U.S. which is unemployed and 1 per cent of its international tonnage chartered in 1977.

The other tanker play on Street is IU International, owns Gotaas-Larsen, a large shipping company.

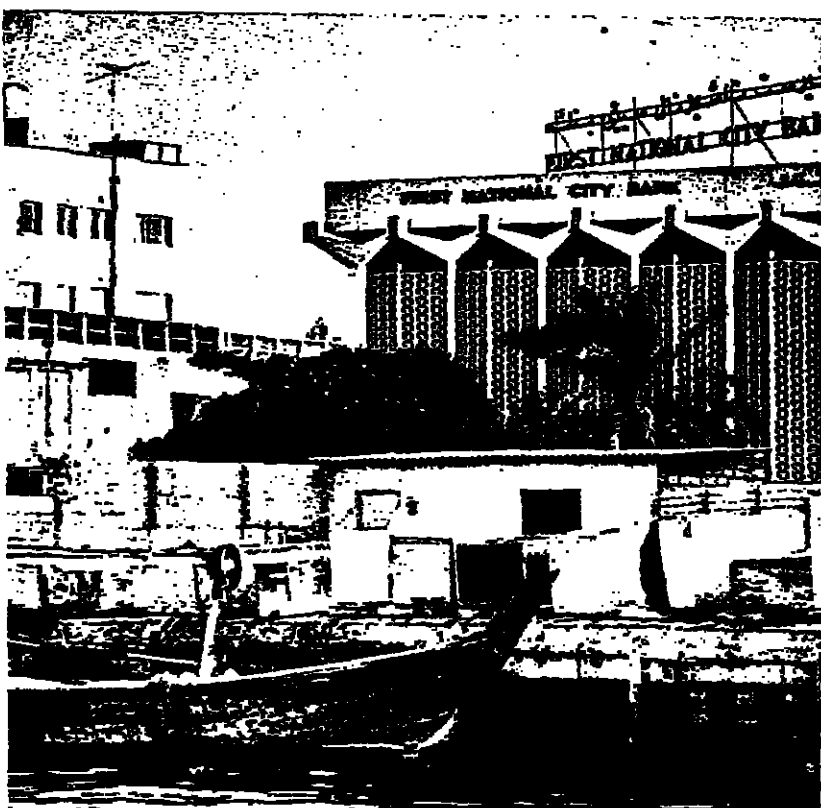
ports it will break even. Gotaas-Larsen division all it has five tankers in layup. In the year, it has an ultra carrier scheduled for delivery unemployed.



Bargain tankers join Mobil's Pegasus at only a fraction of cost



Bangladesh steers uncertainly towards free elections.



A U.S. bank in Dubai — making money from overseas activities.

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'Made in USA' label is finding a home in Russia

At a highway crossing, a Soviet policeman inspects motorists with a black-nosed radar pistol. It's made in America.

At a sports stadium at the edge of Moscow, two soccer teams battle on a field of bright green grass. The game is being played by two teams of 11 players each. The game is being played by two teams of 11 players each.

The Soviet Union bought \$1.832 billion worth of American goods last year, mostly agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment.

Along with the wheat and corn, the Soviet Union bought a few oranges and lemons, some cow hides and some of the more exotic items, some of the more exotic items, some of the more exotic items.

The U.S. paper clips hold to the Soviet documents, American-made soda fountains spout

Russian beer and soft drinks, American cash registers sit on store counters, and in cotton fields of central Asia one can see imported from America Eli Whitney's invention, the cotton gin, hard at work.

Soviet exports to the United States last year were \$277 million, or less than one-sixth the level of imports. The imbalance is a source of concern here.

Most of the Soviet exports were fuel oil and minerals such as platinum, chrome ore, nickel and rhodium. But hidden away on the lists of raw materials are a few consumer items.

Americans can buy Soviet-made toys, tea, and Christmas ornaments, shotguns, "champagne" and chess men; antiques, artichokes and fishing rods.

In 1975 the U.S. imported \$42,000 worth of Soviet ballet shoes. The Russian-made Cosmox single lens reflex camera is now on sale in New York.

And a Seattle farmer says he will buy 22 Arabian horses from the Soviet Union this summer.

A major American import was, of course, about \$15 million worth of about equal to the amount of American rice the Soviets bought.

The most visible Soviet exports of course, are caviar, furs and vodka.

The United States imported about as much Russian caviar last year — \$387,471 worth — as the Russians did American popcorn, or about as much caviar as the Russians did U.S.-made ball bearings. Americans bought more than \$700,000 worth of furs — from sable to caracul to rabbit — and at the same time sold the Russians 45 carding machines to manufacture fake furs.

Russian vodka is on American shelves through a deal made with the Pepsi-Cola Co., but Pepsi is still scarce in Moscow. The soft drink is distributed in some parts of the Soviet Union, but almost nobody in the capital city has ever drunk a Pepsi, although a few bottles can be seen on mantle pieces as souvenirs.

Like Pepsi-Cola, most of the American consumer goods here come in such small quantities that they are almost impossible to find.

American rouge, lipstick and mascara are imported but seem to disappear before they reach cosmetic counters. U.S. bourbon and cigarettes are prized. And although the Soviet Union imported some \$70,976 worth of chewing gum, these items remain rare treasures here.

Many such items are so rare because they are not available to the man on the street, but only to privileged officials in special stores, or to foreigners in foreign currency outlets.

Thus many products like bourbon and cigarettes are often available to the ordinary Russian only through a foreigner, and there is a special class of maids and chauffeurs who work for foreigners and carry American cigarettes and ballpoint pens.

The level of Soviet-American trade has soared since the inauguration of détente with President Richard M. Nixon's visit here in 1972.

American exports to the Soviet Union jumped from just \$200 million in 1971 to \$611 million in 1973 to last year's figure of almost \$2 billion.

But these jumps represent al-



MADE IN AMERICA — A Moscow militiaman uses an American-made device to record the speed of motorists and to catch those exceeding the speed limit of 60 kilometres per hour. The radar pistol is among the \$1.832 billion worth of American goods bought by the Soviet Union last year, mostly agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment.

Electronic mail system awaits American market

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Postal Service is taking the first steps toward launching an electronic mail system that promises overnight delivery of letters at a price no higher than current rates.

The mail agency has signed a million contract with the RCA Corp. to study what alternatives are available to the Postal Service in the area of computerized message systems.

"We know it is technologically possible to have a national electronic message service. We could do it today," said Ralph Marcotte, director of the RCA program manager.

The question we want to answer is whether there is a national market for it," he said in an interview.

Japan's technology exists to use leased lines, facsimile devices, communication satellites and other devices to send messages electronically.

One possible application is for the Postal Service to establish electronic mail kiosks at such places as shopping centres. A person could enter a message written on a slip of paper into a machine equipped with optical character readers that could convert the message into digital form.

The message then could be transmitted to a Postal Service receiving unit near the addressee. A computer printout of the message would be delivered with the next mail.

Another possibility is for a business to link its own computer electronically with that of the nearest Postal Service message center. "His computer would talk

to our computer and then ours would send the message electronically," Marcotte said.

The message could be received by computer by the addressee or a printout could be delivered conventionally.

"The cost of sending a one-page business document would be as low as a nickel per page, not including any delivery costs," he said.

Marcotte said the chances appear good for delivering an electronic letter for the same or less than the current 13-cent price of a first-class letter.

One potential problem with electronic mail is that private companies now entering the field of electronic message systems may

complain about competition from the government.

An electronic system would enable the Postal Service to save considerable mail handling. The Postal Service now employs about 700,000 workers, nearly one per cent of the American labour force, in moving the mails.

"We have the obvious option of growing in steps as demand for the service grows. We could start with leased lines and then later go to satellites, for example," he said.

Marcotte said a possible "second generation" is for people to buy a "black box" to receive mail electronically in their own home. This is not feasible yet, he said.

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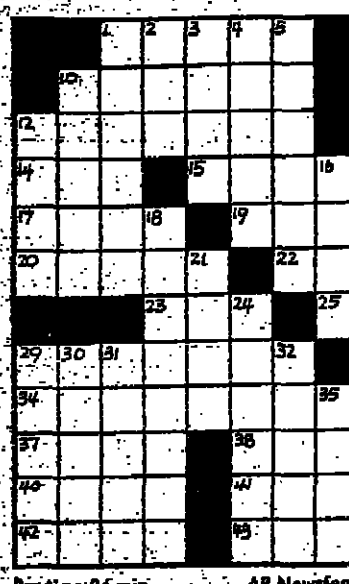
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Some S. African schools shut to avert violence

JOHANNESBURG, July 20, (R). — Schools in black townships here and outside Pretoria were closed today to prevent a repeat of violence that last month cost more than 170 lives during student demonstrations against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching language in high schools.

South African Justice Minister James Kruger, announcing that the schools would not be reopened, also invoked sweeping powers of detention under a new internal security act.

The minister's announcement followed a day in which arsonists tried to set fire to a court at Kempton Park, northeast of here, where five adults and six youths were to have appeared on charges arising out of last month's violence in Johannesburg's Soweto township.

Children kidnappers had dubious ideas

CHOWCHILLA, California, July 20, (R) — Police said today they place little credence in an informer's report that convicts with a grudge against this small town may have staged the mass abduction of 26 children held in an underground hiding place for 16 hours.

Police said yesterday that the informer had reported hearing three prisoners in San Quentin jail talking last year about a revenge plot similar to last week's kidnapping of the Chowchilla children. Lieutenant James Hickman of the sheriff's office here said today that police had been told the informant had not proved reliable in the past.

"We place little credence in his story," Lieutenant Hickman said. Police checked and found that two vans were bought by a man from a military surplus store in Los Gatos, just south of San Francisco.

A third van was bought by another man at the same time. Both men used assumed names. Police said the men delayed registering the three vans until a few days ago so that the licence numbers would not reach the state's computer files by the time of the kidnapping last Thursday.

Lieutenant Ed Volpe, at the Alameda county sheriff's kidnap command post, said authorities still had no idea where the men were.

The kidnappers, who were being hunted throughout California and Nevada, were believed to have been planning to hold the children for ransom.

Rise of America's GNP slows down
WASHINGTON, July 20 (AFP). — The U.S. Gross National Product (GNP) rose slowed to 4.4 per cent in real terms in the second quarter of this year against 9.2 per cent in the first quarter, the Department of Commerce announced today.

At the same time inflation rose moderately to five per cent compared with three per cent in the first quarter.

At current prices the GNP annual figure was \$1,673,000 million in the second quarter.

The department's figures confirmed remarks last month at the Puerto Rico economic summit by Alan Greenspan, the White House

economist. At that time he said a slowdown had occurred but he gave no details. Department officials attributed the lower GNP rise to the fast re-stocking by companies early this year.

Nevertheless, consumer spending was brisker, rising 4.7 per cent in the second quarter against previous 3.7 per cent.

This led officials to suggest that the present slower recovery is a passing phenomenon. In any case, the White House now thinks the real terms GNP rate this year as a whole will be 6.7 per cent, somewhat higher than first estimated.

Greece awaits Turkish oil move
[Continued from page 1] main issues straining relations between the two nominal NATO allies—flared up after Greece discovered oil off its Aegean island of Thassos three years ago.

Athens argued that its 3,000 Aegean islands constitute a Greek continental shelf while Turkey says its Anatolian continental shelf extends halfway across the sea.

Greece says Turkey has no right to conduct seismic soundings in the disputed area. But Ankara argues that any country has the right to carry out scientific research, or to catch fish, on the high seas.

Diplomatic sources here said the two governments seemed to be trying to keep the argument fairly restrained. They added it was unlikely Turkey would send a naval escort with the Sismik 1 in case this appeared provocative.

The sources said NATO was keeping a close watch on the situation. Observers felt the ship was now most likely to leave for the Aegean between July 28 and 30.

Turkish Minister of Energy Selahattin Kilic was quoted today as saying the government had no "aggressive ambitions" in launching its seismic research programme.

"I firmly believe common sense will prevail in Greece," he told the newspaper Milliyet. "I see no point in turning the matter into a war of nerves. We will calmly fulfil our duty without provoking anyone."

Viking touches down on Mars
[Continued from page 1] Scientists twice postponed the Viking landing, because the earlier sites chosen appeared too rough. Pictures of the flat terrain around the lander showed the final site was well chosen.

But Viking Project Manager James Martin told a press conference: "I guess I really don't know how close we are to some of the big rocks in the picture. But it appears quite evident to me there are some out in the background that were big enough to have caused us to crash."

Mr. Martin said the rocks meant the robot-like lander would have to be careful when it reached out its 10-foot (three metre) arm eight days from now to scoop up soil to test it for organic life. "We have to avoid all those rocks," he said.



NABER'S WAY — John Naber of California heads into the pool and a gold medal Monday in the Montreal Olympics' men's 100-metre stroke event. In addition Naber set a world record with a time of 55.59 seconds. (AP wirephoto).

As medals are captured Olympics thrust politics into shade

MONTREAL, July 20 (Agencies). — The 21st Olympic games, had its first superstar today in 15-year-old Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci who won hearts with a flawless performance that thrust politics and cheating scandals into the background.

Nadia, a shy, slip of a girl, brought a capacity 18,000 crowd to its feet with two perfect scores and a performance that recalled the dramatic impact of Russian Olga Korbut in the Munich Olympics four years ago.

Political arguments, which almost wrecked these games and threaten the future of the Olympics, were temporarily forgotten while the audience and millions around the world revelled in her artistry.

Nadia was competing in the women's team event, and her performance was not enough to stop the Soviet Union winning the gold medal, but she became the first heroine of the games.

The hope here was that these trouble-plagued Olympics would now settle down to friendly competition after the political storms over China and Africa and a scandal in which the Soviet Union accepted that one of its team, Boris Onischenko, was guilty of cheating.

Later Onischenko flew back to the Soviet Union only hours after judges disqualified him for cheating in the fencing section of the modern pentathlon.

A Soviet team spokesman told Reuters that Onischenko, who won the silver medal at Munich and is one of the best-known pentathlon competitors, had been taken by Soviet officials to Montreal Airport last night.

"He is now back in his home town of Kiev," the spokesman said. The gentlemanly world of fencing today took measures to prevent another scandal by tightening checks on weapons to make sure they are not rigged.

Invisible ink, impossible to erase, was smeared on the swords of Olympic fencers after their weapons were examined for hidden devices that could trigger the electric scoring machine.

The Afro-Arab boycott of the games gathered more strength today when Egypt pulled out in protest against any Olympic country maintaining sports links with racially-segregated South Africa.

Egypt had been wavering on whether to join the boycott and its athletes have already participated in several sports here. The Egyptian team, largest from the Arab world, was flying home tonight. In addition, Morocco also pulled out of the Olympics today.

The walk-out by African and Arab countries is now almost complete. But the International Olympic Committee (IOC), perhaps fearing that other developing countries might quit the games, will not take up the question of permanent expulsion of defecting countries until after the Montreal Olympics.

Under Olympic rules, countries that boycott the games for political reasons could be barred permanently from the Olympics. But with 29 African and Arab countries involved, any such move would destroy the Olympics as a world sports festival and would almost certainly lead to creation of a rival international sports movement.

The IOC has also put off consideration of whether to admit China to the Olympic movement. It decided the time was not right because of the emotion-charged atmosphere following the Canadian government's refusal to allow Taiwan to compete here under the name of the Republic of China.

Senior sports officials from Portugal and Ubaldo Baldi of Italy were tied at 189 — one point behind Haldeman after the third and final round of the competition. But then Silva-Marques shot a perfect 25 out of a possible 25 targets to take the silver medal.

In the cycling competition Klaus-Jürgen Gunkel of East Germany won the gold medal in the one-kilometer time trial cycling event today.

The gold medal result was subject to a protest by the Soviet Union, but the protest was rejected by the appeal jury and the result was allowed to stand.

Michel Vaarten of Belgium won the silver, and Niels Fredborg of Denmark the bronze. In volleyball the strong Soviet men's team had no trouble defeating Brazil in straight sets today, 15-7, 15-11 and 15-2.

The favoured Russians were led by Brazil only briefly in the second set, dominating the match with the same skill displayed on Sunday when they beat Italy in three sets.

At the hockey events favourite Holland defeated Malaysia by two goals to nil in their pool "A" match of the Olympic field hockey tournament before several hundred spectators at the sun-drenched 18,000-capacity Molson stadium today.

Holland's star striker and penalty corner scorer Paul Litjens netted both goals in the second half.

Africa, non-alignment top Angola-Yugoslavia talks

BELGRADE, July 20, (AFP). — Problems of Africa and the non-aligned movement dominated the political talks here yesterday between visiting Angolan Premier Lopo Do Nascimento and Yugoslav Prime Minister Djemal Bijedic, Tanjug news agency today reported.

The two men expressed fears about "the pressures and attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to sow discord among African countries and aggravate conflict to their own political advantage," the agency said.

At an official luncheon, Mr. Nascimento reportedly denounced the "vast imperialist camp against Angola being waged by terrorist troops on the north and southern borders."

On non-alignment, Mr. Bijedic said that with less than a year before their summit in Colombo (Sri Lanka), non-aligned countries had to contend with "increased pressures aimed at splitting their unity and undermining the field of action."

Mr. Bijedic also reaffirmed Yugoslavia's "full support" for Angola's membership of the United Nations, Tanjug said.

The Angolan premier had used the non-aligned movement saying that the struggle by aligned countries, particularly the economic field, was an important contribution to the liberation struggle of African peoples.

Mr. Do Nascimento said his country for 15 years continued greatly to the Liberation struggle.

In a related development, Angolan President Agostinho Neto is expected to visit Cuba at the end of this month, following his announcement Sunday he would shortly visit "a friendly country and one which helped us during the liberation war and in post-war reconstruction."

The exact dates of the visit have not yet been announced.

Coup attempt unveiled in Burma
RANGOON, July 20 (R). — Burmese government today announced the arrest of a group of army officers who, it said, plotted to kill President Ne Win and the secretary of the state council, U San Yu.

The Burmese state radio said the plot had been foiled and ring-leaders arrested on July 19. The plot was also aimed at killing national intelligence chief, Captain U, the radio said.

After the announcement, troop movements were seen in Rangoon and spot checks were made on cars. But generally the city was normal, traffic flowed freely and the authorities seemed to be well in control.

The radio announcement said the plot was engineered by army captains and supported by other military officers, all of whom were arrested.

The announcement followed persistent rumours about the arrest of several junior and senior officers.

The announcement added one of the aims of the plot was "to destroy the socialist system."

President Ne Win, 65, is head of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party and San Yu is party general secretary.

Today's announcement was the first of an assassination plot against President Ne Win came to light in a bloodless coup in 1962.

The Sudan news agency reported that President Nimeiry received a message from Chad Head of State Philix Maloam congratulating him on crushing the uprising.

Foreigners from a "neighbouring African state" have been arrested in the El Masis area, only 45 kilometres south of Khartoum, one hundred and fifty mercenaries had been arrested, said the paper. Four sacks full of arms were also captured.

The daily "Al Ayyam," reported massive searches for suspects who might be connected with the attempt on July 2 to oust the president.

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The British policy is one of absolute non-interference."

Mr. Crosland told newsmen last night after a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers. "We have noted that the French have disassociated themselves from the comments attributed to Herr Schmidt," he also said.

"We have been no party to such an agreement in Puerto Rico or elsewhere," he asserted, confirming a denial by a government spokesman earlier today in London of the allegation made by Chancellor Schmidt last Friday in Washington.

In Paris, the French Communist Party today announced a mass protest march on Thursday against the "Giscard-Schmidt plot against democracy and the freedom of people," following reports that the "big four" would refuse Italy further aid if communists participated in its government.

